

Rain Sunday and Monday.  
Fresh easterly winds.

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## Cassatt Gone, Standard Free To Get Pennsy

He Kept Trust Out of  
Company, Control of  
Which Means Central Power.

The passing of President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania is regarded, in those quarters where railroad finance, management, and politics are followed with closest interest, as marking the probable beginning of a most significant change in relations of huge railroad properties.

The recent tendency toward centralizing in the so-called Standard Oil group the determinative power over widely extended properties and systems has been responsible largely for the Administration's fight on that financial system. Now, on the very eve of the opening of investigation into that system, the man has passed away who for several years has been thought to stand in the way of Standard Oil control of the great Pennsylvania system.

The possibility that the Rockefeller-Rogers interests may secure control of the Cassatt system is considered very strong.

### The Standard's Hand.

Even before Mr. Cassatt's death, the election of Henry C. Frick to a place on the Pennsylvania board was accepted as significant of a growing financial power of the Standard forces, for Frick is accepted as a devoted member of that group. It was then said that Mr. Frick was likely slated for presidency of the system, but since Mr. Cassatt's death this is strongly questioned, and it appears that the new president will likely be a plain railroad man instead of a financier.

This, however, may be but a compromise. The rival interests may not be ready for the contest for control, and, pending that contest, it would be natural to put in charge of the road such a man as is suggested in James McCrea, one of the vice presidents. But it is believed that choice would only postpone the real struggle for financial control.

That the Rockefeller-Rogers have been after Pennsylvania for a long time is widely accepted in financial circles. It is recalled that when George Gould set out to develop the Wabash into a transcontinental system, he was understood to have Rockefeller backing. The Pennsylvania fought long and hard against his entrance into Pittsburgh.

### A War Measure.

An incident to the battle was the tearing down of the Western Union telegraph lines along the Pennsylvania, the abrogation of the Pennsylvania's contract with that company, and the making of a new one with the Postal. This by way of retaliation against the Western Union because it was a Gould property. In that fight Gould had the backing of the Rockefeller people, who are understood to have poured out their money in his aid, and to have acquired large holdings in Pennsylvania in order to have a voice in its management.

How extensive these holdings have now grown is only matter of conjecture, save to insiders. They are believed, however, to be so large that with Cassatt out of the way, Rockefeller domination may become a possibility in the near future.

Mr. Cassatt was not persona grata with the Rockefeller for various reasons. He was a fighter, and he fought them and Gould just as bitterly as in other years he had fought Carnegie and the Carnegie steel interests. Carnegie threatened to parallel the Pennsylvania

## Three Killed While Eating; Feud Victims

Man, Woman, and Boy  
Shot to Death  
in a Tent.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 29.—Joe Patrillo, an Italian; Maggie Sullivan, an American woman with whom he lived, and the woman's twelve-year-old son, Lawrence, were shot to death while at breakfast in their tent at a railroad contractor's camp near Motleys, Va.

Fred Amato and his son, Albie, have been arrested and are in the county jail at Chatham, charged with committing the murders. The killing is thought to have been the result of a feud.

Maggie Sullivan is said to have deserted her husband at Bedford City to go with Patrillo. Amato, before the shooting, was heard to say that the Sullivan woman was of respectable character, and that two men had been killed about her in Bluefield, W. Va., where she lived prior to coming to Motleys.

The floor and walls of the tent occupied by the victims were bespattered with blood. The bodies of the dead lay in a heap where they had fallen while they were eating breakfast.

### Standard Oil Rule

The pathway to single control was never so plainly marked as it is today.

The interest most likely to achieve that control is plainly outlined.

To call it by the name of Standard Oil, or Rockefeller, is only suggestive.

It will be a huge aggregation of interests gathered around the Rockefeller-Standard banner.

As its pre-eminence becomes more apparent it will increasingly attract new recruits.

system from Pittsburgh to Tidewater! The Rockefeller actually did back Gould to do this.

### Cassatt With Roosevelt.

But there was more to it than this. Cassatt's alliances were in a general way with Morgan. Cassatt did not agree with Morgan in all his policies, though he did in most of them. Cassatt was especially distrusted by the Rockefeller, because of his attitude toward Theodore Roosevelt's progressive railroad policies. It was Cassatt who helped to make a law possible against rebating. It was Cassatt who helped the President's friend, Knox, into the Senate; Cassatt whose defection from the railroad side in the contest over the rate bill divided the corporation interest.

Mr. Cassatt believed that it was best for the railroads to accept a reasonable measure of Government control, rather than reject it and have a more drastic control later forced upon them. The Rockefeller, as has always been their policy, were ready to fight every encroachment of Government. Cassatt was liberal, broad-minded, far-sighted in his view of these questions. The Rockefeller were rather the reverse.

### Looks Into Future.

Cassatt did more than all this. He saw farther ahead than any other railroad man that the tremendous expansion of railroad business would soon outrun established facilities for handling freight. He realized that there were now double tracks, four were soon to be needed; that single tracks ought soon to be doubled; that new roads would be needed. He took up this policy of magnificent expansion early. He invested tens of millions in terminals of a magnitude before dreamed of. He tunneled into New York, he built great new facilities wherever they were needed along his line. He was the confident and progressive transportation master in the largest sense.

This man has gone. The enemies whom he so long held at arm's length have the field to themselves. There is none to take Cassatt's place and carry forward the fight against the unmatched wealth, the fabulous incomes, of the men of the Standard Oil syndicate. It will therefore be small wonder if those men shall before long bring themselves into domination of the great Pennsylvania system, doubtless today the most perfect railroad property in this hemisphere.

### Trust-Owned Roads.

Annexing the Pennsylvania to the group of "Standard Oil" roads will give immensely increased power to that group in its efforts to overshadow and overpower all rival transportation systems. The sinister advance of Standard Oil has made it a power in New York Central. It is deep in Rock Island, strong in Atchafalpa, has recently secured Illinois Central, and has the whole of the Pennsylvania system. It is still a large owner in Northern Pacific and Great Northern. It is behind Gould and his Wabash.

James J. Hill has announced that he will, in a few months, retire from active business. He and Cassatt have for a decade stood side by side in the fight against the Standard Oil Rockefellerism. It is small wonder that people who are concerned with the tendencies of railroad management are just now giving thought to the immediate future. They see possibilities of revolutionary developments in these things.

Every advance toward firmer government regulation of transportation marks also an advance toward stronger centralization of railroad finance and management.

### Government Ownership.

That this parallel progress will continue is firmly believed by the men who represent the Government in the execution of its laws for railroad regulation. They are only wondering how fast it will move, and what forms it will take. That all this is, further, progress toward Government ownership, is just as firmly believed.

Nobody who has to do with the study and administration of the present railroad laws believes that the people will ever let any other interest than the Government dominate the transportation system of the country. The Government is not ready for such a task. If it must some day take over that task, it needs some experienced in preparation for the task.

But the financiers are not awaiting the convenience of the Government. They can't delay their arrangements while public opinion is slowly forming. They are going right ahead, centralizing and unifying and consolidating. And as has been said before, the withdrawal of the influence of Cassatt and Hill will remove two very great obstacles that have long blocked progress toward this centralization of financial control.

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### FLAYS FINANCIERS



CARDINAL GIBBONS.  
Noted Prelate, Who Decries Money-Mad Millionaires and Their Methods.

## TRUST MAKERS ARRAIGNED BY THE CARDINAL

Gibbons Says They Do  
Crime and Hide Behind  
the Corporations.

### The Cardinal's Charges.

Some of the modern seekers after wealth will sacrifice anything rather than be known for what they are.

Clear and palpable dishonesty is shielded behind barriers constructed by the cleverest minds in the country.

Men of highest standing in the financial world are guilty of acts, as members of corporations, which they would seem to commit as individuals.

The money craze is the greatest of the evils we have to face.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Present day financial practices and the men who make them are scathingly arraigned by Cardinal Gibbons under the title of "Money in Business Life," which was published today. Among other things Cardinal Gibbons says:

"Business life in this day is all absorbing. We are running the risk of carrying our enthusiasm for doing things too far past the sensible mean, where ambition has to succeed, and industry is still compatible with a certain commendable enjoyment of the things of this life that are good and pleasant."

"Some of the modern seekers after wealth will sacrifice anything rather than be known for what they are. Clear and palpable dishonesty is shielded behind barriers constructed by the cleverest minds in the country. Men of the highest standing in the financial world are guilty of acts as members of corporations which they would seem to commit as individuals. This statement was made to me by

(Continued on Second Page.)

## TRAUTMAN CASE POSSIBLE HERE AS IN GOTHAM

Women of Capital in  
Danger of Arrest  
on Street.

Law Offers no Protection  
Against Groundless Charge.

Is it possible, under the laws of the District, for a highly respectable woman to be arrested without cause and held a prisoner upon the groundless charges of any individual who may see fit to make some accusation against her?

This is the question which is puzzling many Washingtonians since the deplorable and unwarranted arrest of Mrs. Jeanne Trautman, of New York, has become generally known.

Mrs. Trautman's arrest was undoubtedly a case of mistaken identity. Her accuser, Peter J. Hogan, met her on the street, walked up and caught her roughly by the arm, asserting that she had robbed him of \$13 in the shadow of a large public building the night before. Mrs. Trautman denied the charge, but Hogan insisted that she was the woman, and called an officer. She was placed under arrest and obliged to remain at the station house for several hours, until the arrival of friends to bail her out.

### No Protection in Law.

After the trial the attitude of the New York police officials in regard to the arrest was that it was all very regrettable, but that there is no protection in law for the most respectable woman accused on the street of the meanest crime, if the accusation be made when no magistrate's court is sitting.

Major Sylvester was out of the city yesterday and other officials of the Police Department declined to discuss for publication the various phases of the case. They frankly admitted, however, that just such a mistake is possible under the existing police regulations of Washington.

There is no regulation prohibiting an officer from making an arrest. If a case similar to Mrs. Trautman's should occur in Washington, At Police Headquarters the following explanation was given:

"If a person had been robbed, had seen the thief when the crime was committed, and later seen him on the street, he would have a right to find a policeman, tell him the facts, and instruct him to make an arrest. Under such circumstances if the policeman declined to take the accused person into custody he would be neglecting his duty."

### Hold Complainant.

"The officer, however, is expected to bring the complainant to the station as well as the prisoner, and hold him until the case has been investigated."

"Should the officer fail to make an arrest in a case of this kind it is possible that the criminal might escape. The victim would then report the policeman's actions to his superiors, with the result that he would be brought up before the trial board, and if the charges were substantiated, dismissed for neglect of duty."

Necessary for a private person to satisfy the desk sergeant, or whoever is in charge, that he either attempted or committed a crime for which he can be lawfully detained.

It is a mooted point whether a provision can be framed which will safeguard innocent people from being arrested on groundless "suspicion" merely, and at the same time prevent criminals from escaping punishment.

The Trautman case has resulted in the inauguration of a crusade against the Gotham law.

## BITTER WORD BY BLACKBURN OPENS FIGHT

Representative E. Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina has prepared his notice to R. N. Hackett that he will contest Mr. Hackett's election to the Sixtieth Congress from the Eighth North Carolina district.

In his formal notice, Mr. Blackburn makes statements that impugn the good faith of Mr. Hackett, and also of Governor Glenn, of North Carolina.

He charges, generally, that Mr. Hackett's election was obtained by "gross irregularities, illegalities, frauds, and bribery."

The document giving the formal notice of contest was prepared yesterday afternoon by Mr. Blackburn's attorneys—John G. Capers, of this city, and Judge W. P. Rynum, of Greensboro, N. C. It says, in part: "This is to notify you that I do and

(Continued on Second Page.)

### Warning!

I shall visit every place of vice in Washington, no matter how vile it may be.

My disclosures will affect some high in official and social life, as well as those from the slums.—Mrs. Carrie Nation.

## DIRE THREATS ARE MADE BY CARRIE NATION

Hatchet-Wielder Threatens Expose of Iniquity and Officials—Raps Roosevelt.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, at the conclusion of an interview published exclusively in The Times yesterday afternoon, summed up her plans for the coming crusade in Washington.

Mrs. Nation is bitterly opposed to the administration of President Roosevelt in every particular and holds his administration responsible for the liquor traffic in Washington and elsewhere and also for the wickedness existing here which she states makes Washington the most corrupt city in the world.

Mrs. Nation says that she addresses a letter to the President every month, through the mails and later publishes it in the Hatchet. Her December letter to the President dealt with his appointment of George B. Cortelyou as Postmaster General, whom she denounces for having held up the July issue of her publication and prohibited its transmission through the mails.

### On President's Trail.

Mrs. Nation says that she will make repeated efforts to see both the President and Mr. Cortelyou while in Washington and wishes to be accompanied by reporters at the time.

It is her intention to first visit the immoral sections of the city in search of data, obtaining which she will appear before those in charge of District affairs and demand some action.

"Speaking of this administration nastiness which the American people now have to labor under, and which has dared to hold up my paper because it contained some plain truths, I want you to look at these souvenir postal cards. Now these are obscene and yet they are permitted in the mails. I have been out all the morning gathering them up and intend to show them to Mr. Cortelyou when I see him," and she exhibited several souvenirs depicting certain studies in high art.

### Hot Shot From Carrie.

She spoke in scathing terms of the messages the President had been sending to Congress, which she characterized as political clap-net. "His hobby is divorce," she said, "and yet he says not a word about the cause of divorce—the abominable liquor traffic and these dens of iniquity all over your city. He had best be paying attention to this rather than to the Panama question, Can. the Philippines, and reformed spelling. I shall tell him so when I see him."

While Mrs. Nation has not yet made arrangements for a hall it is her intention to address meetings every night of her stay here while not engaged in her personal inspection of the city's wicked places.

## INSURANCE FRAUD OF \$40,000,000; JEROME WILL ACT

District Attorney Plans  
Wholesale Investigation  
of New York Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Following the indictment of George W. Perkins and Charles S. Fairchild yesterday, District Attorney Jerome announced today that he had just begun his investigation of the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company, and that he will, after January 1, have an extraordinary session of the grand jury called to consider insurance matters exclusively.

The field is a wide one and the evidence that has been given to the district attorney as to crimes which are hidden by false entries in the books of the New York Life, cover it is estimated, transactions involving between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

The transactions on which the indictments of Perkins and Fairchild were founded had to be rushed through and decided by the December grand jury, because of the statute of limitations.

For this reason the district attorney abandoned every other phase of the incriminating evidence against the high officials in the New York Life and practically ignored the grand jury to bring in indictments before the time limit expired.

## DISTRICT DEMANDS LOW GAS

But the Commissioners  
May Offer Compromise Measure.

Favorable Report Will  
Be Sent to Congress.

Citizens a Unit in Assertion of Their Rights.

The District Commissioners will recommend to Congress, as soon as the House District Committee gives them the chance to act, that the Madden bill providing cheaper gas in the District, or a similar measure, be enacted into law before the close of the present Congress March 4 next.

They will not be able to act officially until the House Committee on the District of Columbia forwards to them for their report the bill introduced by Mr. Madden calling for 75-cent gas for the District.

When the bill does reach them, as must happen soon after the Christmas holidays, they will report on it favorably. If the gas company wants to be heard on it, the Commissioners will grant the hearing, but the company will have to make a strong showing against the bill in order to prevent the favorable report going to Congress.

This is the present program. And, unless totally unforeseen facts are brought to the attention of the Commissioners, it will be followed.

Such a situation insures that the gas company, if it hopes to fight the reform successfully, must do its battling in Congress, either in the House or in the Senate.

### Exact Course Undecided.

While the Commissioners are deciding that cheaper gas should be furnished to the District of Columbia, and its citizens, it can not be definitely stated that they will recommend that the price be put at 75 cents per 1,000 feet.

They may recommend 80-cent gas, or they may recommend a gradual yearly reduction in the price extending over a period of three or four years until the bottom figure of 75-cent or 80-cent gas is reached.

The essential fact is, however, that they favor cheaper gas.

That the citizens' organizations and the bulk of the individuals of the population of the District are a unit in their demand for cheaper gas and a universal transfer system in the District, and that they will let Congress know their opinion on both questions, are propositions which can be denied no longer, according to the friends of the two measures.

Every day the ranks of those who are out in the open for these reforms are increased by new champions.

Representative Wiley and Representative Madden, the pioneers in the movements, receive dozens of letters daily favoring the proposition, and The Times' inquiries as to public sentiment in these directions show that the desire for the improvements mentioned is widespread and insistent.

### Attorney Serven's Views.

A. R. Serven, a prominent attorney and president of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, said last evening:

"Our association will undoubtedly pass resolutions at its meeting next month endorsing the bills for cheaper gas and universal transfers. I make this prediction positively because I know the sentiment of the organization is in accord with the bills."

"Three years ago the association passed resolutions calling for a universal transfer system at the hands of the local street car companies. That is such a manifestly just and necessary reform that it has long been demanded by the people of this city and District. As to the more for cheaper gas, I will say that I heartily favor it, and that I can see no possible reason why Washington should not have cheap gas and good gas. If other cities have it, why can not we have it? What possible reason can be advanced in support of the contention that we should be saddled with unreasonably high prices for a necessary every-day product?"

### Speaks With Authority.

"I think I can say I speak on this subject with some authority, because of my past experiences along this line. Before coming to Washington, I was connected with the government of a town in New York State, and in that capacity I studied the gas situation closely. At that time I was convinced that gas was selling far beyond the cost of its production."

"Since then, it is claimed, the cost of the manufacture has been considerably lowered. It is now positively claimed by competent authorities that good illuminating gas can be turned out for 60 or 65 cents per 1,000 feet. If this be true, and I see no reason to doubt it, it seems to me a fair thing to compel the gas companies here to sell for 75 cents per 1,000 feet."

"Our association and I, personally and officially, will do all in our power toward helping to secure favorable action by Congress on the bills under discussion."